REGISTERED NO.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,712.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J.E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. BURMA, 1,051 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo (Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

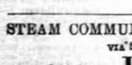
The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. L Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE fine British-built Ship CITY OF DUNEDIN, 1,095 Tons net Register, now in Bombay Harbour.

For full particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S "LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS."

TRANSLATED INTO GUJARATI

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREE.

PRICE RUPEES SIX.

To be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co.'s; Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s; Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.'s; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE and Co.'s; and at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING Hook, which is self-threading, simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Rabot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c. ✠
THIBET	2893	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2736	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	2777	600	W. Woplodt	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2823	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

[AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar,

2 Shares in the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, No. 112 and 113.

SALE OF ELIGIBLE AND VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Manockjee Bharucha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, both dated the 1st June 1873.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, or hereditaments built thereon, situated in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee Bharucha and Jerbanoo, and bounded on the North by Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, on the west by Pithawalla Street, otherwise known as Purushotum Chimajee Street, on the south by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, and on the east by the house of Cowasjee Sorabjee Tappia.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF VASES.

Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 P.M., precisely, the following:—

An extensive stock of splendid flower vases of various sizes and under domes, some of which are with nice coloured cloth flowers and creepers, some with golden gilt cloth flowers, some with London fruits of various sorts, some with music and statues. They are both in oval and round shape.

Some spare domes of different sizes.

6 superior large and small music boxes by Nicol Freres, playing 6 to 8 tunes.

2 cases of handle lamps and glassware, such as milk jug, sugar pot, fruit dishes, tumblers, &c.

Panorama balls with iron stands, suitable for drawing-room.

Medals in commemoration of the Imperial Proclamation of Delhi.

Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood, dressing table, card table, teapoys, chest of drawers, camp cots with curtain, dispense cupboards, candlesticks, globe lamps, drawing-room chairs, washing table with furniture, etc., etc.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1877.

LAST TIME OF THE MYSTERIOUS
BLOOD-WRITING ON THE ARM.

MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS,
TABLE FLOATING IN THE AIR.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS ..... Re. 1
GALLERY ..... As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9. Carriages at 11.

Special Tram Cars to Colaba and Byculla after performance.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

Who has signified his intention to be present,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12TH,

LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE, OF
DR. LYNN,
THE WONDER WORKER.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Reserve Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets to admit Three	„ 10
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

COMEDY AND VARIETY NIGHT.

VOLTAIRE,
THE TALENTED VENTRILOQUIST.

MR. T. HUDSON,
THE FAVORITE NEGRO COMEDIAN.

The Performance will commence with the highly successful Comedy, in Two Acts, by Charles Dance, Esq.,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced,

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.

STEAMER FOR SALE AT CALCUTTA.

THE fine Paddle Steamer CURLEW, 409 Tons Gross and 154 Tons Net Register. Engines by Boulton and Watt, 160 Horse Power, with 4 Tubular Boilers. The Hull is built of Steel, and the Paddle Wheels are fitted with Patent Feathering Floats. The Hull, Engines, and Boilers are all in good order. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIP G. F. MANSON.

TENDERS will be received by Captain C. R. Humphrey, Master of the said Ship, care of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee Dubash, for the REPAIRS of the above Ship as she now lies in the British India Steam Navigation Dock, up till the Noon of the 11th inst.

For further particulars apply to Captain C. R. HUMPHREY, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FOR SALE, PUCCA BUILT HOUSE in MARINE LINES, containing Dining, Drawing, 3 Bed 4 Dressing and 4 Bath-rooms. Apply to Messrs. FLETCHER AND SMITH.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 3-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,

BY

SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhill. | Cruppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superiro to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	32 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a GOOD SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM, with [illegible] and ENGLISH HARNESS complete. Apply [illegible] Forbes Street.

[illegible] SALE, a LIGHT [illegible] BROUGHAM in capital condition, with A[illegible] Horse and Harness, Rs. 700. Apply at the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—TO LET, at Carnac Bunder, EIGHT GODOWNS. Apply to the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, FORT.

SOUVENIR of PROCLAMATION DAY 1st January 1877—Photographs of the QUEEN'S STATUE and ASSEMBLAGE can be had from Mr. SHIVASHANKER NARAYEN, School of Art, Esplanade, at One Rupee per copy.

PRESENTS.

LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.
CHRISTENING.
Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Sets of Gold Studs.
Card Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Watches.
Gold Alberts.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered .....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

} For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, NO. 23.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
„ KEEPER „
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET „
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. cannot recommend any thing better rom their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in	Gold case	Rs. 150
Do. do.	Silver case, keyless	„ 90
Do. do.	Gold case, keyless	„ 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECOND INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. in fancy cases.

A large Assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description. In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received at Rs. 80.

Do. With Alarm	Rs. 85
In round brass case	„ 40
With Alarm	„ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval crystal glass on all sides...Rs. 80 to Rs. 150
Do. going a year ..... „ 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. have now received an assortment of large Clocks, admirably adapted for the use of OFFICES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, HOTELS, and any Public Resort.

In size they are similar to small Tower Clocks, striking on a large bell the quarters, half-hours, and hours, and are very accurate time-keepers. Price Rs. 120 and Rs. 150.

A large assortment of cheap CYLINDER and LEVER WATCHES, in Brass and Silver Cases, from Rs. 20 to 45. always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.

Fifty Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.
	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.	THE WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

(Including Duty and Town Dues.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Re. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

THESE CASH CHARGES WE COVER IN OUR PRICES BY GENERAL REQUEST, BUT INCLUDE NO PROFIT ON THE ADVANCE, NOR CAN WE TAKE DISCOUNT OFF DUTY AND DUES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co. of Cognac.	Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
Messrs. Wachter & Co. of Epernay.	The Apollinaris Water Company.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and 44, Mark Lane, City, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Bora Bazaar Street.

Poycott.

BORDEAUX—Red.

Cash. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qrs.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Credit: Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
54	12	...		PICHEON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 Vintage, a very rare Wine	57	8	...	
31	0	33	0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	32	8	34	8
26	4	28	4	„ RAUZAN (After Dinner Wines)	27	8	29	8
23	8	25	8	„ PALMER (After Dinner Wines)	24	8	26	8
20	8	22	8	„ LAROSE (After Dinner Wines)	21	8	23	8
17	12	19	12	„ ST. JULIET (After Dinner Wines)	18	8	20	8
15	12	17	12	„ CANTENAC (After Dinner Wines)	16	8	18	8
14	0	15	12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14	8	16	8
11	8	13	8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	12	8	14	0
11	0	12	8	PAUILLAC	11	8	13	0

Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.				Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask	46 Gals. Hdhs.
Rs.	Rs. A.				Rs.	Rs. A.
268	4	534	8	CHATEAU MOUTON	294 12	587 0
213	4	426	8	„ RAUZAN	233 12	467 8
189	0	375	4	„ PALMER	206 12	410 8
156	8	309	8	„ LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127	12	253	0	ST. JULIEN	139 12	278 8
109	12	216	0	CANTENAC	118 12	233 8
91	12	180	0	ST. ESTEPHE	98 12	193 8
78	4	147	8	MEDOC	83 12	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special orders.

WHITE.

Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
22	8	24	8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23	8	25	8
17	12	19	12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cup	18	8	20	8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH JAN. 1877.

THE telegrams from Constantinople received to-day are still very far from indicating anything approaching a final settlement of the Turkish Question, the Turks having apparently taken a very determined stand against the terms laid down by the Conference; but so long as they are open to negotiation there is strong ground for anticipating a pacific arrangement ultimately. The funds in London yesterday were not quite so firm, Consols having receded from 94¼ to 94⅛ and French Rentes from 106f to 106.

Cotton in Liverpool still continues to show great activity, the sales yesterday again reaching the enormous total of 30,000 bales. Fair Dhollera is quoted 1-16d. and Fair Omrawuttee ⅛d. per lb. lower, but as Mid. Orleans at the same time is 1-16d. higher, it is evident that these changes merely represent a settling down to a steady basis after Saturday's excitement, when, in all probability, it was almost impossible to arrive at exact rates. Reuter gives no quotations for arrivals, but from private sources we learn that there are sellers of new F. G. F. Omra, February-March shipment, via Canal, at 6 3/16d. per lb., or nearly ⅛d. per lb. under what it can be bought at here without commission. As will be seen from the figures given below, the American receipts still continue on a comparatively small scale, and so long as that is the case we must look for advancing prices, notwithstanding the fact of Manchester being slow to follow the rise in Liverpool.

New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote Mid. Uplands unchanged at 13¼ cents., but April shipment is given at 13 15/16 cents., an advance of 3/16 cent per lb. on Saturday's quotation for March shipment. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	27,000	36,000	20,000
Three days' do	40,000	58,000	33,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,715,000	2,540,000	2,238,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 57d. per oz., an apparent fall of ¼d., but as we already noticed, private telegrams gave the reduced quotation on Saturday last.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown rather more firmness and an advance of 1/16d. has been established. There is nothing on the face of things, however, to account for an upward movement; on the contrary, the amount of Private Bills offering is limited in the extreme, but there is always a tendency to force rates up in anticipation of the biddings for Councils, and we may put this slight reaction down to the usual weekly tendency. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	...Is. 9 5/16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...Is. 10¼d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...Is. 10⅛ to 5/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...Is. 10 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but demand has recovered nominally to 3-16 to ¼ premium, while 60 days' sight is at 98⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker than ever, and in the absence of buyers prices are quite nominal. We call Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been very quiet, with only a limited business doing. Bank shares are quiet and unaltered, as also are Land Companies. Press Companies are somewhat irregular, Albert Co. of Kurrachee being Rs. 20 and Colaba Press Co. Rs. 25 per share lower, while New Berars are Rs. 25, East India Press Rs. 40, Fort Press Rs. 50 and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies show a downward tendency owing to the advance in Cotton. Dhurrumseys and Orientals are Rs. 5, Khutao Mucconjee, Manockjee Petit and Soonderdass Rs. 10, and Goculdass Morarjee Rs. 15 per share lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are firm at Rs. 1,700.

COTTON has been less excited to-day than yesterday, but prices are very firmly maintained, and a fair business has been done at fully previous rates. The following are the current quotations:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	...Rs. 235	per candy f p
,, Ginned Broach,	Feb. ... ,, 228	,,
,, Akote and Omrawuttee	,, ... ,, 218	,,
F. G. F. Oomra	,, ... ,, 214	,,
G. F. F.	,, ... ,, 208	,,
F. G. F. Dollera April	...,, 210	,,

FREIGHTS are very firm and by Liverpool steamers business has been done at £2-7-6 in quantity and £2-8-9 for small lines, both for ready and forward shipment. By sail there is nothing doing for Liverpool as yet.

PIECE GOODS are very firm, but the enquiry is not quite so active, and only a very moderate business has been done from first hands to-day, although from the Bazaar transactions have been on a full average scale. Yarns are steady and sellers are asking an advance of ¼ anna per lb., but buyers do not as yet seem disposed to pay it.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	7 0
Bank of Bom bay	20,000	500	all	12 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	275
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	550
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	102
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,856	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	810
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	680
Bailey	178	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New).	155	800	all	40 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,500	all	170 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	820
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,250	225		1,350
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	35 do	360
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	350
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	300
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	500
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	all	50	do	445
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	420
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3 0/5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13⅜	1 4/5 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	5/5	7 3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21⅜	3 1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19	5/18 do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.!	750	1,250	all	75 p.s.	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	16	p.c.	1,160
Alliance Spinning...	500	2,500	all	..00	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	280
Broach Mills	1,850	100	all	10 p.s.	140
Colaba S. and W. Co....	800	1,000	all	100 p.s.	875
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,085
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	110 p.s.	1,080
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,270
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,060
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s.	1,105
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,135
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000			99
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvis S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	1,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,375
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	380
Oriental	1,500	725	all	80 p.s.	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Soonderdas Spinning..	975	1,000	50	p.s.	1,060
Do do. ¼ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	p.s.	1,700
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½	p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36	p. s.	225
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	100	97½	p. ct		70
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		27
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	8	p. ct	420
Vicgas Patent Ship Co...	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP IVANHOE, 1,610 tons, Captain A. H. Harriman, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ZAMBESI, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and 1,825 chests opium.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF PEEBLES, 1,613 tons, Captain W. Fordyer, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from London (September 29th), brought the following cargo:—42 cases piece goods, 32,702 bars iron, 5 cases toys, 40 cases cyder, 26 casks firelay, 19 cases parliamentry, 5 casks wine, 6 packages sundries, 52 packages oil, 44 packages colour and points, 123 cases cilmanstones, 78 cases color glass, and 22 packages earthenware. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA ATTACHED.

On the evening of Friday last, Captain Flindt, Master of the s. s. Suez, filed a plaint in the High Court, through Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Solicitors, to recover the sum of Rupees 500,000 from the steamer State of Alabama, being the amount of damages sustained by reason of the State of Alabama coming in collision with her.

Mr. John Shaw, the Registrar, signed the warrant and it was entrusted to Mr. Middleton, Bailiff, for execution. Mr. Middleton at once proceeded on board and attached the vessel. He also read the warrant to the officers of the ship. The warrant directed the attachment of the steam ship State of Alabama, her tackle, furniture and freight, and against all persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in the said ship. The State of Alabama under this writ will not be allowed to discharge cargo or leave the roadstead till sufficient bail is tendered. The suit will be heard on the 16th instant before one of the Judges of the High Court. Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, we learn, have been engaged by the Agents of the vessel to tender bail.

Captain Rowlandson, Assistant to the Master Attendant, held a survey of the Suez yesterday morning. The rent is said to be sixteen feet long and is five feet under water. At present the vessel is riding steadily and when the temporary repairs are executed she will be taken to Calcutta. A large amount of damaged rice has been condemned by the Municipal Sanitary Inspector and is being thrown over board. The Suez is said to be worth £45,000.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Zambesi (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	Lady Allan	Henson	Calcutta.

The ship Ivanhoe, Harriman, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Barque Rahmany, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
	4 S. of Alabama (s)....	.....	Calcutta.
	9 Mecca (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Atalanta (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	6 Bokhara (s)	.....	Suez, Aden and Galle.
	Virginia Schilizzi(s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
	3 General Chonzy.....	.....	Pooree.
	Tartar (s)	.....	Calcut a.
	6 Lakhera (s).....	.....	Southampton.
	Mahratta(s).....	.....	Calcutta, & N. Ports.
	Japan (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Darien (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED,

Per s. s. Bokhara—From Southampton to Madras—Miss Gibb, Mrs Taylor, infant and ayah, Capt R Chapmall and Mrs Glen. From Venice to Madras—Mrs S Gale. From Brindisi to Madras —Major Russell and Mr J H Arbuthnot. From Southampton to Madras—Mr J Arbuthnot. From Singapore to Madras—Mr K M Cherry.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Bokhara—From Madras—Revd J P and Mrs Ashton, two children, infant and ayah, Major Welsh, Capt Hallet and servant, Mr D'Oyly, Mrs Gordon, infant and ayah, Master Temple and Capt Galloway's servant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gungadhur, 3 crates earthenware, Allarakhia Hassum. Childwall Hall s—10 bags bottle corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 15 cases tinned plates, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolaly; 100 8 cgs lead ore Ruttonjee Jewraj; 9 cases portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—4,394 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Eagle, 11 cases biscuits, Abd ollaly Dawoodkanan.
Dewa Gung dhur, 10 cases iron safes and 1 case copying press, Goculdass Dewjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s—50 packages cotton, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.
Calipso s—12 cases colour, Valkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—25 cases rum, 25 cases ginger wine and 15 cases whiskey, Dhurjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BOSTON.

Scheen, 100 barrels apples, Tudor and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—5 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 75 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotam; 81 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 209 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Boodha Ragoovjee; 450 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 38 bales cotton and 44 bales wool Dhurumsey Narranjee; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee and Co., 32 bales wool, Veera Waghjee; 65 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Pollux s—351 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. 200 bales cotton and 130 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 58 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 50 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—131 cases chlbamum. Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 9 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Kassam; 13 bales skins Dharamsey Velljee; 7 bags coffee, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 8 bales Indc Hazoorie Oomer; 31 bales skins, 224 bales wool, 153 bales tobacco, 97 bales hides, 114 bales cotton, 341 cases gallnuts, 35 bales waste silk, 1,22) half chests tea, 7 cases feathers, 2,230 slabs tin, and 10 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co; 118 cases olibamum, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns, 530 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—70 bags teel seed Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Gwalior s—10 bales cotton P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Seawell, 1,000 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—50 bales cott n, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 50 bales c tton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Gwalior s—452 cases tea, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MALTA.

Gwalior s—20 boxes tea, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—1 box silver dollars, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 4 boxes silver coins, Yetting Chang and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 20 chests opium, Jokurun Jairaz; 14 chests opium, Sarvarn Buldew; 63 chests opium, Tate and Co; 12½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, Samrutroy Fodu; 37 chests opium, A Habibbhoy; 32 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 11 chests opium, Goolrej Hur Dyal; 24 chests opium, Anjaresmull Nursingdass; 31 chests opium, Jarabhoy Peerbhoy; 383 chests opium, Ebrom Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—24 chests opium, E G Abram; 29 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·997
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	·611
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·2
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, E, WNW, NW,
Do.	NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	186

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Merlon, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Ser, on sick leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 8.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Delhi.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational, on duty, from Poona.
Lane, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.
Alban, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Poona.
Fowler, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Poona.
Pengree, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 9.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay A Educational, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fowler, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Ashley Eden reported his return from furlough on the 14th ultimo, and has obtained the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Bombay Forest Dept:—

Mr J Adamson, offg as Depy Conservator of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr A E Wild, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Depy Conservs

Mr R C Whitehill, Asst Conservator of the Forests of the 2nd grade, and at present offg as Inspr of Schools, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Depy Conservs.

Mr R C Whitehill, Asst Conservator of the Forests of the 2nd grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Depy Conservs.

Mr H C Hill is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Asst Conservators, and is appointed to officiate as a Depy Conservator of the 3rd grade from the 10th Nov 1876, on which date he reported his arrival in Burma.

Mr D E Fogerty and Mr C F Nepean are promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Asst Conservs.

These promotions, excepting that of Mr Hill, will take effect from the 13th Oct 1876.

Mr F Henvey, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd class, and as Resident in Nipal, from the date on which he may assume charge, vice Mr C E R Girdlestone.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Dept of the Mily Secretariat of the Govt of India:—

Lt Col W M Leos, 1st Asst Secy, to be Depy Secy, vice Col A B Johnson, promoted to be Mily Secy to the Council of India.

Capt E H H Collen, 2nd Asst Secy, to be 1st Asst Secy, vice Lt Col Leos.

Capt J C W Crookshank, 3rd Asst Secy, to be 2nd Asst Secy, vice Capt Collen.

The above promotions will have effect from the 25th Dec 1876.

Capt T Dennis, BS S, Adjt of the Govr Genl's Body Guard, to be 3rd Asst Secy, with effect from the date on which he may join and take up the duties of his appointment.

Maj C R Bates, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers), will officiate as 3rd Asst Secy as a temporary arrangement until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lt Col (Brevet Col) Henry Stuart B ivar, B S C, 1st grade Depy Comsr, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Albert Seagrim, B S C, Depy Judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle, private affairs, for five months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Maj Joseph Christian Corbyn, M B, Medl Dept, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Hon'y Surgn William Arnold Kidd, Subordinate Medl Dept, Sup, Hospital Apprentice Class, Medl College, Calcutta, is granted leave of absence for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Dinapore, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt George Hugh Coles Dyce and Lt Augustus Keith Abbott, 27th Dec 1876.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Jemadar Ukbur Ullee, to be Ressaldar, vice Sooltan Khan, deceased; Kote Duffadar Soorajoodeen, to be Jemadar, vice Ukbur Ullee, promoted, dated the 7th Dec 1876.

The services of Coll F J Davies, B I, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, under the provisions of P W Dept Notification No 278, dated 23rd May 1872.

Mr (late Sergt) J Low, Overseer, 1st grade, and Asst Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 4th July 1876.

Mr (late Sergt) J Williams, Overseer, 1st grade, Central India, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 10th Jan 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 475, dated 23rd Nov 1876, Lt J C L Campbell, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 5th grade Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 499, dated 4th Dec 1876, Lt A O Green, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

NEWMAN—January 5th, at Calcutta, Winefred Hermoine the beloved youngest child of the late Thomas Newman, Esq.
WARNER—January 5th, at Allahabad, E. J. R. Warner, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, aged 37 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877.

ALTHOUGH nominally Sir Richard Temple has been accredited to the Government of Bombay as well as that of Madras, we have no reason to fear that he will attempt to take the management of the Famine in this Presidency out of the hands of Sir Philip Wodehouse and General Kennedy. Such interference would be quite inconsistent with the statements publicly and repeatedly made by Lord Lytton that the present Government of Bombay has taken the most effectual measures to mitigate the effects of the dearth prevailing in certain districts of the Deccan, and that its conduct deserves unqualified praise. We need only recall the fervent language used by the Viceroy a week ago, in proposing the health of the Governor of Bombay, to be assured that nothing can be further from his thoughts than to put a slight on the man whose successful efforts to save the people from starvation he so warmly eulogized by putting in some one else to do his work. So numerited an act of arbitrary power as the supersession of Sir Philip Wodehouse by Sir Richard Temple almost before the Viceroy's complimentary periods have ceased to resound in our ears would be resented by the whole population of Western India as a gross outrage, and would show that no one, however high in station, can rely on the plighted word of the Government of India. It is with pleasure, therefore, we learn that the original announcement made in the newspapers, to the effect that Sir Richard Temple had been appointed Special Delegate to Madras only, was circulated among the representatives of the Press at Delhi by Mr. Rivett Carnac, then acting as assistant to Colonel Burne, with the express sanction of the Viceroy, and that it may, therefore, be accepted as a distinct intimation of the real motive of Sir Richard's appointment. The mention of Bombay as well as Madras in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* may have been intended to soothe the wounded feelings of the Duke of Buckingham; but Sir Philip Wodehouse has feelings also, and it is right that no suspicion should remain of a desire on the part of the Government of India to take away from the Bombay Government the credit it has acquired by its sagacious and energetic management of the Famine.

Sir Richard Temple's own plan of action confirms the opinion that no such act of Imperial ingratitude as interference in the affairs of the Government of Bombay is contemplated by the Viceroy. Sir Richard, who arrived at Calian yesterday morning, proceeded by the evening train to Sholapore, where he will collect materials to serve as a basis of comparison with what has been done at Bellary, to which place he continues his journey after a flying visit to Hyderabad. At Bellary Sir Richard will meet the Governor of Madras, and if the Duke shows any sign of restiveness, will at once pronounce the sentence—"Off with his head! So much "for Buckingham." It is anticipated however, that His Grace will be found tractable, and that Sir Richard will be allowed to make Bellary his head quarters and to make his own arrangements for succouring the population of the famine stricken districts in Madras. Bombay, we have good reason to believe, will not be meddled with after Sir Richard leaves Sholapore.

Some alarm has been expressed as to the possible financial consequences of Sir Richard's intervention, by critics who persist in regarding the expenditure in Bengal on account of the famine of 1874 as a most lavish and unnecessary waste of public money. But it seems to be forgotten by these critics that Sir Richard himself has always steadfastly maintained that he could justify as absolutely necessary the spending of every rupee entrusted to him. In any case, it is certain that there is no more reputation to be gained by the outlay of millions in the relief of distress caused by the failure of the crops in India. Both in this country and at home it is felt that the credit of India is endangered and the position of the holder of Government paper rendered insecure by a policy which aims at preserving life by raising loans the proceeds of which are not invested in reproductive works, but are actually eaten up and made away with altogether. It is certain that the Indian Government cannot go on warring against famine unless it consistently acts upon the principle laid down in our yesterday's leading article, that "the Government "should limit their relief expenses to the lowest "figure compatible with the preservation of the "working or labouring power of the country." This is the task Sir Richard Temple has undertaken, and he may be relied upon to carry it out with characteristic energy. His assistance has been called for by the Government of India because he is an expert in famines, and because, since the absolute failure of the north east monsoon, what was a scarcity has deepened into a famine affecting 30 millions of people in Bombay, Madras, the Nizam's country, and Mysore. It is feared that the stocks of grain existing in the distressed districts are very small, and that the calamity with which we are now threatened is even greater than that of 1874. Already the numbers of persons receiving relief is larger in proportion than it was in Bengal at this time three years ago, and the Government of Madras appears incapable of suggesting any remedy. Sir Richard Temple has therefore been ordered to deal with the matter directly, and we believe his first aim will be to do the work economically.

THE story is ancient but wonderfully instructive which tells how an old man pleased nobody in his treatment of his own ass. First he rode it, and the public accused him of cruelty, saying he was much too heavy for it; then he got off and carried it with the assistance of some friends, whereupon the donkey was so uncomfortable that it wriggled off the pole and fell into a stream and was drowned—a proceeding which drew down upon the good-intentioned old man the ridicule of the same public which had hooted him before. The moral is as plain as a pikestaff. It is not a bit of use for any man trying to please everybody. If he tries to do so he will not only fail, but he will lose his property and be ridiculed into the bargain. He might just as well try to find out Utopia and establish a peaceful farmyard there; to brave the terrors of the Palæocrystic Sea and remove the snow from the top of the North Pole; to believe that a Turk of good position has never a wrangle in his harem, or that a native of Hindustan under British rule has not always a grievance. When building the Tower of Babel was put a stop to, men were given many strange tongues, and to make the confusion complete their heads were filled with different ideas, and very few eyes were constructed so as to be able to see the same object in the same way. This being the case, it is not in the least surprising that the Imperial Assemblage which has come and gone has failed to satisfy everybody. Dogs bay at the moon, other animals presumably do so at the sun; and just as, according to Sydney Smith, there have lived men who once spoke disrespectfully of the Equator, so we suppose, there is not a cold-blinking star in the whole sidereal heavens that has not at some time or other been sneered at by some critic below. From Calcutta we hear melancholy groans about the Assemblage. The critics there do not like it. They never liked it much, but now they say they are utterly disgusted, and assume generally the appearance of utterly disappointed beings. Who can minister to their mind diseased?—who pluck the rooted sorrow from their brain? They do not see the glorious sunshine of the day. They only see a thick atmosphere corrupt of foul vapours and distempers. What, they ask, has been the good served by the Queen's Proclamation?—who has benefited by it? Has the ceremony not been a parade alike of empty sound and empty title? This sort of thing, like severe and virtuous Romans of the constitution, they are tired of. "Remove that bauble!" is the kind of cry that pleases them—not the honied accents of Owen Meredith—not the pageantry and pomp of an Eastern holiday. One critic says with sadness it is a fact that the Proclamation and its attendant pageantry suggest chiefly a calculation of its cost in money and a "grim matter-of-fact inquiry as to what "immediate profit it will bring us in." Then the pageant is compared to a pantomime, and the sad moralist asks what becomes of the beauty and brilliancy, what solid benefits remain to requite us for the money we have spent on the extravaganza, after the curtain is down and the play is all over. But even pantomimes serve the purpose for which they were originally created—that is, to amuse; and we think it is expecting too much for a shilling to believe that when the lights have been lowered, the red cushions covered over with old cloth, and the ballet girls are all preparing to go home in the ordinary dresses of the work-a-day world, the clown and pantaloon should go round among the audience in evening dress and present each person with "solid benefits." In fact, people who go to pantomimes have no right to expect pease-puddings. In the same manner as a pantomime has served its great end, so we trust shall the Imperial Assemblage; and we daresay that, although "solid benefits" have not been showered among Native Princes, they will yet find the new Empire serve some very high and beneficial political purposes. In one sense, these purposes will be "solid benefits," but we know very well that the writers who are so fond of talking of "solid benefits" mean something very different. But to come back to our story. Another critic declares it to be a truism that the way in which titles, certificates, and tinsel honours of all kinds have been distributed must deprive them of their significance and value; and at the same time no Puritan could have had a greater horror of cakes and ale, or kissing a tempting pair of cherry lips, than this same critic. As he sits in his chair, with his pen aloft, melancholy visions shape themselves into being from amidst the darkened atmosphere of his office. He sees widespread heart-burnings and resentments; he sees the millions of India, led by their rulers, marching through the land wearing, wailing, and gnashing their teeth, all because the British Government did not present them on Proclamation Day with what they call solid benefits. His soul is filled with a chastened fury against all gawds and tinsels. He is not one of those who

Buy repentance, ere they grow devout,
However high their rank or low their station,
With fidd ing, feasting, dancing, drinking, masquing,
And other things which may be had for asking.

On the contrary, he is Malvolio turned priest He hates all the fineries and fripperies of the world as exemplified at the Imperial Assemblage, and nothing will appease him for the absence of those mysterious "solid benefits." There are many people who hold precisely similar opinions; the Native Press are full of the absence—if one may say so—of "solid benefits;" there are Native Princes who are looking at their gold and silken standards, twirling their commemoration medals thoughtfully between their fingers, and muttering that they would give a hundred, nay a thousand of such things, for what they are pleased to call "solid benefits." This shows how impossible it is to please everybody, as we have said before, and we think all true lovers of the prosperity of the country have some reason to be thankful that Lord Lytton confined his efforts to make himself agreeable to his native friends to an exercise of his own polished natural gifts and those which are conferred by Continental dancing masters, for if he had gone further, and given away

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MONDAY'S SITTING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8TH JAN.

At the sitting of the Conference to-day both Count Corti, the Italian Delegate, and the Marquis of Salisbury refuted the arguments put forward by the Turkish Members. The Turks, however, persisted in refusing the conditions proposed by the Great Powers, but entered into the debate upon the question of guarantees, especially for the formation of an International Commission for the supervision of Reforms.

The Conference has adjourned till Wednesday.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9TH JAN.

It is generally expected that the Conference now sitting will end in a failure, the Turkish Delegates being determined to yield nothing substantial.

The Sultan, in reply to a petition presented by the Turkish Christian population of Adrianople for permission to take up arms against the common enemy, said that if war became necessary he would place himself at the head of the army.

The Russian Levant Squadron has arrived in America.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH JAN., AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 11th ult., *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 8TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6¾.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94¾.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106.

Bar Silver..... 57.

The sum of £25,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals.—First Lancashire and Mongolis.

Departure—Cydonia.

LINE REPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9TH JAN.; 12-5 P.M.

H. M. S. Ringdove, sailed for England yesterday.

GALLE, 9TH JAN., 5-57 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Irrawady, from China, arrived.

THE LATE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

THE large number of copies of our *Overland Summary* which we printed on Monday have been sold, but as the demand still continues, we have printed an additional number, containing the account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. These copies are now ready and may be purchased at 4 annas each.

THE official reports of the state of agricultural prospects in the Madras Presidency show that no rain has fallen in the Northern Districts and a very small quantity in the Southern. The crops are withered and the later dry crops are getting worse. In the Kistna districts 120 seizures of cholera are reported and 51 deaths. In the Kurnool district 240,005 persons are on the relief works and 5,823 gratuitously fed. In Cuddapah 168,965 are on the relief works; in Bellary 347,000, and 27,000 are gratuitously fed, besides 4,600 fed by private charity. In Nellore 43,853 are on the relief works. Cholera is prevailing throughout the district, small-pox in some places, the cattle are suffering from want of water and the wells are drying up. At Chinglepat 64,663 are on the relief works and gratuitously fed 24,082. Cholera, small-pox and fever are in some parts: pasture and water are scarce. In North Arcot the number on the relief works is 37,754, in South Arcot there are no relief works, in Salem the number on relief works is 53,400, and in Coimbatore 11,611. In Tanjore the rain that has fallen has relieved the anxiety of the people a little, the tanks having received a moderate supply of water. The total number of persons employed on the relief works throughout the Madras Presidency is thus shown to be 967,251 and there are besides 57,805 persons who are gratuitously fed.

THE Raja of Nalagurh, whose estate is in the Rupar *ilaqua*, died on Friday last. His revenues were something over Rs. 60,000, and his subjects numbered about 50,000 souls.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the formal announcement that ninety Lieutenant-Colonels will be permitted to retire from the three armies of India during the present year, in accordance with the usual provisions; for Bengal 40, Madras 30 and Bombay 20.

WE (*Standard*) understand that a board of missions representing the whole Church of England is about to be established, and that a missionary conference, with representatives from every diocese, will be held at Oxford next year.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Special Famine Secretary, Mr. Buckland, Private Secretary, Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Dr. Harvey, arrived at Callian yesterday morning by the mail train from Allahabad, and proceeded in the evening to Sholapore.

NEWS reaches us, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the Afreedees having committed another raid, this time on the borders of the Peshawar district, killing two villagers and carrying off some plunder. No further details are as yet supplied; but the policy of giving such periodical retribution to these troublesome border neighbours, as we have hitherto contented ourselves with, has been found both expensive and ineffectual. Is a system of black mail, humiliating as it may appear, the only means we possess of purchasing immunity from tribes who acknowledge no leader, and are subject to no law?

THE following appears in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*:—"A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I., on a special mission, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty to appoint the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple,

district of the Central Provinces the want of rain has injured their prospects. Reports from Rajputana and Central India are good. No rain fell during the week in Bengal: the rice harvest is progressing, with an excellent outturn, and the *rabi* crops promise well. No rain is reported from Assam, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab: it is said to be much wanted in Meerut and Umballa.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* approves of the formation of the frontier into a separate political charge in connection with Scinde. It is a measure which, it is said, has long engaged the attention of the Indian Government, and the selection of Sir Lewis Pelly to fill the appointment of the first Chief-Commissioner of this newly formed province is a good one. We fancy, adds our contemporary, the future boundary line of the Punjab proper on the North-West will be the river Indus, which was always spoken of in old Sanscrit literature as the *sixth* river, and therefore not included at all in the sacred territory of the five rivers, in which the Aryans were henceforth to dwell. Beyond that river were Mlechas, between whom and the orthodox Aryan its foaming billows were to remain an impassible barrier for all ages, and this feeling is still frequently met with in the strong dislike which Hindus have of settling beyond its banks. The addition of Scinde, however, to the Frontier Province is, perhaps, of questionable expediency, and it might have been better if it had been added to the dominions of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to compensate in a manner for the loss of territory trans Indus.

WRITING about the speech of the Viceroy on Proclamation Day, the *Statesman* concludes its remarks in the following words:—"Detailed criticism of the speech would be profitless. As an effort of composition it may pass muster, and may even get the praise of elegance. Its division into parts, a dressing by turns the different important classes of the Empire, reminds one of a Royal speech at the opening of Parliament. Unfortunately, we have no guarantee that it is, like such a speech, the prelude to a series of substantial measures, to give form and solidity to its wordy vagueness. And when we have reached the end of it, all that remains beyond mere words, is the institution of a new order, to be called the Order of the Indian Empire. As if more empty titles of honour, were what the country wanted! We think we have had enough and more than enough of stars and ribbons, banners and medals, certificates of merit, and all such cheap and meaningless vanities. By further multiplying empty titles and dignities, creating Imperial Councillors who will never be asked for counsel, and Generals of the British Army who will never be asked to serve, we shall only make our honours and our titles contemptible in the eyes of those we seek to conciliate. It would seem that the Government has adopted, with modifications, Pope's famous lines to characterize the people of India, and shape its policy towards them:

> Behold the child, by nature's kindly law,
> Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw;
> Some livelier plaything gives his youth delight—
> A little louder, but as empty quite;
> Stars, garters, gold, amuse his riper stage,
> And beads and prayer-books are the toys of age.

The people and Princes of India are to be for ever treated as children, to be put off with pattings and praises, and kept from sulkiness by such toys as stars and medals, and parchment certificates. It is not statesmanship but Beaconsfield 'fireworks'."

THE pardon and release of a host of malefactors on Proclamation-Day was, doubtless, a measure very much in harmony with native traditions and perhaps on that account one that should be gently criticised. "But," continues the *Statesman*, "it is greatly to be feared that the selection of prisoners for this act of grace, has been haphazard, and that the result of their release can in many cases be only mischievous, and a real injury to society. We find, for instance, that in the Police Court on Wednesday last Mr. Hume called the attention of the Magistrate, P. D. Dickens, Esq., to the case of a man named Abdool Gofoor, who had been charged before his Worship with theft from the house of a native unfortunate and who had been released on the 1st instant. Mr. Hume observed that the selection of this prisoner, as well as of another whom he mentioned, 'was an unfortunate one inasmuch as there were several other charges of a similiar nature pending against him, and which stood over till the expiration of his first sentence.' The question now was, whether having been once pardoned and released, the pardon extended to all the charges against him. Mr. Dickens was not able to decide the question without reference to the Commissioner; but it is surely not difficult to see that here was a glaring instance of an injudicious pardon. A low blackguard, who had to be whipped and imprisoned for stealing from a prostitute, and had after his arrest been charged with the commission of a number of similar offences, who seems in fact to have been an habitual beast of prey, whose victims were unfortunate women of the town,—surely such a scoundrel was a most unfit object of Imperial grace. Probably, the pardon in this case was a mistake; but how many similar mistakes were committed on Monday, we shall only find out gradually as fresh arrests take place. Political offenders might well have been pardoned on such an occasion, and criminals imprisoned for venial offences, or who had distinguished themselves by good conduct in jail, might also have been released. But grace that included such offenders as the one we have mentioned, was surely a public wrong."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE Collector of Ahmednuggur reports that he has instructed his assistants to turn off from the works those who refuse to work properly or who decline to go to a distance. The Government approves of this plan and considers that one work only at a time is to be taken in hand; that works should never be started simultaneously in every village in a taluka; and that the villages should, as far as possible, be divided into groups, in each of which one or two works should be in progress, if required. The object of this plan is to have each relief work within a reasonable distance of every village, and in this way supervision may be easily exercised over the people. The Government have directed that no person who is evidently in need of relief should be refused work on a relief work. This direction is needful as the labouring population from the numerous Native States in the Southern Division of the Presidency have applied to be taken on the relief works. The Sanitary Commissioner states that on visiting the works along the road from Poona to Powd he observed that the physical condition of the labourers showed no signs of the straitened circumstances in which the people are placed, but that all of them appeared to be particularly healthy. A medical subordinate, at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner, is to be engaged. In compliance with the request made in a letter from the Collector of Kaladgi, the Government have directed that estimates be prepared for making roads, opening out and repairing old wells in the Arkilla, but the Government are at present unable to give any pledge in respect to the contemplated arrangements for establishing the head-quarters of the Collectorate at Bijapur. The Collector recommends Bijapur for the head-quarters as it is an admirable place for the concentration of large bodies of labourers and plenty of grain can be got there.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S JOURNEY.

KHUNDWA JUNCTION, 8TH JAN.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, attended by his military Secretaries and Dr. Harvey, [illegible] down Bombay mail from Jubbulpore a half of ½ an hour for dinner, left *en route* for the Madras [illegible] was drawn up a guard of [illegible] the District Superintendent [illegible] Assistant Commissioner of [illegible] the Deputy Commissioner, re- [illegible] Richard Temple, having been [illegible] ese provinces, a goodly number [illegible]es who had served under him [illegible]embled on the platform to bid [illegible] Assistant Commissioner of [illegible] and Major Probyn, District [illegible], waited on Sir Richard Temple [illegible]nt distressed district, and pro- [illegible] famine provinces of Madras,

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS—PROGRESS REPORT.

STATEMENT No. IX. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the fortnight ending 5th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Allotment granted exclusive or the cost of scheme for large works sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6,192 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to last known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Price.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all Talukas.
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,58,037	6,30,000	13,348	22,353	1,67,280	1,00,000	Highest ... 54	20	20	30·48	21·34
Belgaum ...	4,891	3,000	5,78,753	5,01,000	20,000	25,000	1,90,197	98,818	Lowest ... 43	15	15	30·48	21·34
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	18,346	27,730	2,01,277	55,004	Highest ... 54	20	20	22·83	6·13
Satara ...	4,088	2,053	10,46,002	4,01,000	17,010	21,165	2,09,388	90,004	Lowest ... 43	15	15	22·83	6·13
Sholapore ...	4,464	4,464	9,07,265	7,19,004	35,347	50,170	4,20,565	3,83,197	Highest ... 54	20	20	30·48	21·34
Poona ...	5,009	2,500	3,18,601	45,000	37,282	30,087	1,80,000	1,77,372	Lowest ... 43	15	15	30·48	21·34
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,388	6,40,000	37,282	30,087	1,80,000	1,77,372	Highest ... 54	20	20	22·83	6·13
Nasik ...	5,213	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	14,000	18,000	1,67,280	44,030	Lowest ... 43	15	15	22·83	6·13
Khandesh ...	10,102	5,300	10,25,642	6,66,944	4,150	3,341	1,67,280	44,030	Highest ... 54	20	20	30·48	21·34
Total	54,355	33,373	1,00,27,927	49,81,616	2,82,317	9,87,849	15,60,196	12,15,550	Lowest ... 43	15	15	30·48	21·34

1,000 tons of grain have been imported into Khandesh. Fever in several Talukas.

Cattle dying of foot-rot in two Talukas of Nasik.

At Poona there have been large grain importations; prices steady. Public health good.

Grain supply at Sholapore is good; Rs. 1,34,622 of grain imported, and Rs. 1,40,230 exported. No Cholera.

Grain supply is plentiful at Belgaum. Cholera continues; 1·2 deaths; medical aid provided.

Grain importations at Dharwar continue, and the market is steady. Sporadic Cholera in 4 Western Talukas.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous, such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances and metal-breaking.

No rain has fallen during the past fortnight, but grain has declined in price, the average of jowaree throughout the nine affected districts being now 23½ lbs. per rupee as compared with 22½ lbs. at the date of the last report.

The number of persons on relief works is 2,87,848 against 2,52,917 for the week ending December 22nd.

The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the works on the Poona Powd Road, on which upwards of 2,000 people are employed, and reports that the labourers there presented no symptoms of loss of physical condition, but were, on the contrary, particularly healthy.

It may be interesting to notice the principal relief works in execution at the end of the year 1876.

The largest is the Sholapoor Hubli Road in the Kaladgi Collectorate, where 18,075 persons were employed on December 30th. On the same date the Moota Canal in the Poona District employed 17,175 people.

In the Satara Collectorate 6,601 and 6,539 labourers were engaged upon the Nehr and Pingli Irrigation Tanks, respectively.

In the Nasik Collectorate 6,676 labourers were on the Kupralla Ghaut Road, and 8,512 on the road leading from Nippar to Deoghur.

In Sholapoor 8,742 persons were on the Barsi Yedsi Road, and in Dharwar the road from Hubli to Kaladgi employed 12,453 persons.

There were, therefore, on the 30th December 1876, 84,773 persons on eight relief works, employing each five thousand and upwards.

The number of smaller works upon which 2,03,075 people were employed amounted to 571, i. e., 186 roads, 136 tanks, and 249 miscellaneous works.

2. A holiday, with wages, was given on the 1st of January—The Proclamation Day—to all persons engaged on relief works. The attention of Government has, for some time, been directed to the probability of a serious failure of fodder throughout the more easterly districts in the course of the next two months. At present it is very dear, and by affecting cart-hire, its scarcity adds considerably to the expense of foreign grain delivered at all eastern markets remote from a railway. Should the fears of Government, regarding a failure over any considerable length of road, be realized, the transport of grain into the locality will become difficult or impossible, and Government have, therefore, determined to lay down pressed grass on some of the main grain thoroughfares in the eastern districts. Grass, much of which would otherwise be burnt, can now be obtained in abundance on the slopes of the ghauts, and cutting it will afford employment to the hillmen whose nachini and harik have failed; it will be pressed at convenient depots, and forwarded thence to its destination. This grass is meant for the use of the grain traffic only, and the stacking it is not intended to arrest the migration of cattle to the forests, and will not have that effect. Should it not be needed in connection with the grain traffic, it will be available for general sale, and will, probably, realize sufficient to save Government from any loss on the transaction.

3. The following table shows the amounts expended up to date in Native States, and the number of persons employed during the past week on relief works:—

Names of States.	Expenditure up to latest known date, Rs.	Number of people employed. Rs.
Kolhapur & Southern Mahratta Country States.....	34,585 ...	7,628
Phaltan	2,359 ...	3,533
Akalkot	10,026 ...	3,421
Sawant Wari.....	103 ...	...
Total.....	47,073 ...	13,582

4. With regard to the movements of foodgrains, 5,629 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maharatta Ports during the fortnight ending December 23rd; and during the same fortnight 9,715 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and the Nasik-Bhosawul lines.

5. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops; and the number of people on the relief works has increased by 34,931, or an average of 17,465½ per week. On the other hand, there is again a fall in the prices of grain; while the public health, except at Belgaum, where medical aid has been promptly provided, is generally good.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

ENGINEERS FOR THE FAMINE.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* announces that the following officers and subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch, to Madras and Bombay respectively, for employment on famine relief work:—

To MADRAS.

Mr. E. deGrousilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. V. S. S Cotton Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. F. Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Fouracres, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. E. Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Johnstone, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

To BOMBAY.

Mr. N. E. Jenninge, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. M. Salmon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT THE IMPERIAL CAMP.

NOT the least admirable and useful arrangements connected with the great Camp of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi were those which had reference to the important question of sanitation. An idea of what was done so successfully under the orders and supervision of Deputy Surgeon General Ross may be gained from a perusal of the following copy of an official document:—

No. 71.

CAMP DELHI, 29th November 1876.

These general remarks on the sanitation, &c., of the British and Native civil encampments at Delhi, are communicated for the consideration of medical officers in charge of camps.

2.—Cleanliness in all matters is the great point to be observed. Separate papers—Nos. 46, 47 and 48—have been drawn up on the plan and use of latrines, urinals, and trenches for other matters.

3.—The necessity for latrines in large assemblies should be explained; as probably their use will be new to many. All people should, however, be instructed to use them, except those who, from their position, would have private arrangements, or to whom they would be an actual infringement of personal laws. For people of the latter class a space should be marked out away from the camp, and sweepers told off to clean up at mid-day and bury. If the latrines supplied are not large enough, more seats can be added on application. A female latrine will be required for each of the British camps.

4.—Care will have to be taken that the urinals and carthpura are only used for the purposes intended. It is expected that a covered basket will be provided for each tent in a British camp. A separate store of dry earth has been directed to be placed, under cover, near its main latrine.

5.—The crowley or sheen carts will probably be supplied to every British camp; the iron receptacles to the Native camps. Receptacles should however be placed to receive the waste from all kitchens: their contents should be removed to the carthpur, where a separate trench might be dug adjoining, and earth used as usual.

6.—No mud should be allowed to collect at any kitchen; no drainage should be allowed to stagnate. Where a drain is absolutely required, it should be short, and terminate in a hold; fresh earth being thrown in from time to time to cover all. Bathing water from tents may be sprinkled over the ground.

7.—Convenient places should be fixed on in each camp to which all sweepings and refuse should be brought: no collection should be allowed at any other place. Sweepings and refuse should never be allowed to degenerate into dust. Carts for refuse will be supplied to camps which do not possess their own carriage; and the cartage should take place at stated times.

8.—If animals are slaughtered in camps, a place should be set apart outside their boundaries for the purpose. Blood and offal should be collected in earth lined baskets, or other vehicle, and should not be allowed to soil the ground; all should be quickly buried in a trench as in a latrine. In all these trench operations it may be taken for granted that if flies or birds are seen about, some slackness exists in their management.

9.—Arrangements have been made for the supply of all food grains, fuel and bazaar supplies generally; the sale of bad food and liquor should be guarded against; no dirty covering should be permitted over articles of food; and all connected with its sale and transport should be properly managed.

10.—Nearly all the wells, under the trees of the old cantonments contain bad water; all on the parade ground, with one or two exceptions, have good water. All the good drinking water wells have been coloured white; the bad ones red. The same plan has been adopted in the wells in or near the separate camps of chiefs. Repairs and add tions have been suggested to the copings of the wells and for facilities in drawing water. The drainage round wells should be attended to; neither water nor mud being allowed to collect. The good wells should not be used for bathing, washing clothes or vessels, or watering roads. The watering of horses and other animals may require attention.

11.—Crowding of tents, and of the men inside them, should be avoided. The road ways and vicinity of tents should be cleanly swept. The Camp site and plan should include places set apart for the different animals; all should be gathered in separate lines; crowding should not occur. The lines should be kept clean, and the litter removed daily. Local arrangements should be made for the collection of all litter and refuse in appointed places, and for its disposal by sale, burial or burning. Depots of wood, grass, &c., ought to be so placed as to avoid dust from fire. Places should be set apart for cooking, bathing, washing clothes, &c., &c. The general drainage of the Camp, and of individual tents, should be particularly attended to.

12.—If there is time for the organisation, sweepers and their supervisors should be detailed for particular portions of the camp, and made responsible for the good order of their respective beats.

13.—Each camp will be expected to make its own arrangement for the supervision of all the above details. Supervision should be exercised with activity and intelligence; but it should not assume interference.

14.—There are other subjects which may probably occur to medical officers for the benefit, safety, and health of their camps, but enough has been said to give a general view.

15.—Medical officers can make what hospital arrangements they think would be most suitable for the comfort and convenience of the people composing their camps. Advice might be given to the troops and followers regarding their shelter, clothing, and bedding, they should also be warned to apply early for medical aid. Vigilance should be exerted for the detection of any disease likely to prove epidemic, whether among people or animals. The higher classes might be advised to give notice of the occurrence of any suspicious case among their followers or cattle. On a case of epidemic disease occurring, due arrangements should at once be made to prevent its spreading. If any deaths take place, the disposal of the bodies should be regulated.

16.—A morning health report has been already requested, and a special report should at once be sent to me on the occurrence of any suspicious case or accident.

J. T. O. ROSS,
D. S. G.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY 1877.

THE second day's racing was not quite so successful as regards the numbers which came to the post as the first day's; but on the whole was pleasanter for many reasons. In the first place, there was no race kept waiting on account of the Viceroy not being on the ground, for as he did not come in state, the races were run at the time appointed; secondly, there was not such a crowd, so that it was easy to get a place in the stand, and the races could be seen more easily. Again, the cards were a trifle better in one respect, in that the names of the horses were correctly entered, and the weights; but there was the same absence of information regarding the riders. There were also no serious accidents in the steeplechase, which is always a pleasant feature in the day's proceedings; and, on the whole, the day's racing may be said to have been successful, with one exception, and that I am sure made many men on the course absolutely sad. I refer to the bitter disappointment experienced by Mr. Downall and by every one when Kingcraft, who won the Viceroy's Cup with one of the grandest rushes on the post probably ever seen in India, was disqualified on account of his rider being 4lb. under weight; fortunately the one man on the course who could make any amends did so in the most handsome manner. I believe it is almost unique in sporting circles for a man to behave in the way that the Maharajah of Jodhpore acted—owner as he was of the second horse, Crown Prince, and, therefore, in consequence of Kingcraft being disqualified, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup,—he refused to take it, saying to Mr. Downall:—"I did not win it, and will not have it; as you really won it, take it;" and so the gloom which had fallen over many of us was dispersed by this fine act of unselfishness, and if we could have caught a sight of the Maharajah, we would have given him three such cheers as does not always fall to the lot of a native prince to receive. Amongst the events of the day must be mentioned the pleasure experienced by many of Mr. Beavers' friends, and their name is legion, at his good fortune in owning the winners of two races. A more straightforward owner of race horses does no exist, and when he wins, even those he beats can feel no ill-will towards him. We will not grudge Bombay the honour of carrying off the Great Eastern Steeplechase, but many of us must have wished in our hearts that Chung had not fallen and that The Sweep had not been lame. This latter ridden is usual admirably by Mr. Bob, his owner, could only come in second, to winner Hurricane being hard held, and apparently no more distressed than he was the first time he cantered past the post. Seeing so many representatives of the Planter fraternity on the course, it seems a pity, as well as unfair, that not one of their names are to be found amongst the list of Stewards; for a knowledge of racing and its laws, many of them are probably unrivalled and for down-right good sportsmen who run their horses for pure sport, there are probably not such another set to be found anywhere. I will not enter into any discussion whether the decision of the Stewards regarding the "United Service Cup" was a good or bad one; for were opinions differ so much, I would rather not offer mine; but the cause of the dispute as to whether the course run by Stanley was the right or the wrong one, is only one of a thousand instances proving that never was there a race meeting more badly managed. The scales and weights are said to be the worst ever imported; their want of accuracy is so great, that it took some minutes to decide whether the rider of Kingcraft was over weight or no. The big brick wall of the Steeplechase course as usual brought horses down, and this, I think, every one will agree, is a pity, for the fence did not bring horses to grief on account of its size; it was dangerous simply because there never was a jump anything like it anywhere to be found either on a Steeplechase course or off it; it was still more dangerous in that the preceding fences resembled it exactly until the horse was actually up to it and in the act of jumping, and then he found that the wall instead of being 1 foot wide was 3 feet. Consequently he caught his toes and, to use a vulgar expression, "turned turtle." I will now proceed to give you an account of the races in detail.

FIRST RACE.—The Stand Selling Steeplechase of Rs. 40 each, with Rs. 400 added. For all Horses. English and Colonials to carry 12st., Country-breds 10st. 7lbs., Arabs 9st. 5lbs. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for Rs. 1,000; any surplus to be divided between the owners of the placed horses. If not sold, the winner to pay the second Horse's stake. If entered to be sold for Rs. 600, allowed 7lbs. G. R. Professionals 5lbs. extra. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Bob's b. w. g. Rival, Rs. 600, 11st. 4lbs. (Owner)... 1
Mr. Brownfield's gr. w. g. Commissioner, Rs. 600, 11st. 4lb (Mr. Blomfield) ... 0

Only two came to the post for this race, Red Eagle being scratched. Commissioner went away at a good pace closely followed by Rival; the latter was first over the water, and after this, until they arrived at the big wall, they lay close together. At the wall, however, Commissioner fell, leaving the race to Rival, who cantered in. Needless to observe that Rival was ridden by his owner admirably.

SECOND RACE.—The Corinthian Plate of Rs. 50 each with Rs. 500 added. For all Horses that have never won a weight for age and class race valued Rs. 1,000. C. T. C. weight for age and class raised 28lbs. G. R. Any rider having never won a Flat Race, or riding his own horse, allowed 5lbs. Winners once, including Handicaps, 5lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs. extra. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Beaver's b. w. m. Octoroon, 11st. 7lbs. (Capt. Archer) ... 1
Col. Hand's c. w. g. Viking, 11st 7lbs. (Mr. Elliott) ... 2
Major Crosbie's b. w. g. Touchit, 11st 7lbs. ... 0

This race was an easy victory for Octoroon, who took the lead and kept it by half a length until near the winning post, when her former owner, who was riding on this occasion called on her and allowed her to win by a couple of lengths, Viking second, Touchit nowhere. Time —1 min. 57 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Steeplechase, Rs. 1,500, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs 150 each, for all accepting. A Steeplchase Handicap for all horses. The winner of any Steeplechase after the publication of the weights 7lbs. extra. Distance 3½ miles.

Mr. Geneste's g. w. g. Hurricane, late Warnambool, 11st. 8lbs. (Capt. Humphrey) ... 1
Mr. Bob's bk. w. g. Sweep, 10st. 12lbs. (Owner) ... 2
Mr. Hudson's b. w. g. Kilmore, 9st. 12lbs (Tingey) ... 3
Mr. Milton's b. w. g. Chang, 12st. 4lbs. (Owner) ... fell
Capt. Davison's br. w. g. Blackbird, 10st. 12lbs. (Dignum) ... 0
Mr. Kendall's dun w. m. Margaret, 10st. 2lbs ... 0
Capt Maunsell's b. w. m. Countess, 9st. 12 lbs. ... 0
Capt. Wallace's br. w. g. Stanley, 11st. 11b, including 7lbs, extra (Mr. Mansell) ... 0

This was the great Steeplechase of the meeting, and created considerable interest, the public being anxious to see horses so well known as Chang, Blackbird, and Stanley running together. The winner was a short time back quite unknown to racing men here, although of course as soon as he won everyone knew "all along that he was bound to win." The owner of Chang was very confident of the race and still thinks that he would have won it, if he had not changed his mind on coming to the big brick wall; his first intention being to go fast, and his after-thought to go slow; consequently he did neither, and Chang jumping short caught his toes on the edge of the wall and fell, fortunately not hurting his rider. Whatever the chances of the other horses might have been against each other, it was very certain that they had not a ghost of a chance against the winner, Hurricane. Sweep was in time, and although ridden as well as any horse ever was yet, could not obtain more than second place; had he been sound, the result might have been different. Hurricane went very with a strong lead, and kept to the whole way, winning as easily as possible, and pulling double to the very end; he is certainly an astonishing horse, and if kept for chasing in Bengal, and not taken back to Bombay, will make some of our best cracks look foolish. Sweep kept second place all the way, and Chang third until he fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Viceroy's Cup, with Rs. 2,000 in specie, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each for all accepting. A Handicap for all horses. The winner of any race after the publication of the weights, once 5lbs.; twice or oftener, 10lbs. extra. The winner of the Empress's Vase 5lbs. extra in addition to any other penalty. Distance 1½ miles.

H H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore's br. eng. c, Crown Prince, 9st. 2lbs. (including 10lbs extra) ... 1
Mr. Downall's b. w. g. Exeter, 9st. 5lbs. (including 5lbs. extra) ... 2
Mr. Downall's br. w. h. Kingcraft, 10st. 8lbs. ... 0
Mr. Msitland's ch. w. g. Fireman, 7st. 10lbs. ... 0
Major Utterson's br. w. g. General Lee, 7st. 5lbs. ... 0

After two false starts the field got well away together, Exeter having the inside took the lead, Crown Prince about half a length behind, General Lee the same distance behind Crown Prince. At the half mile from home the tailing began, when Crown Prince took the lead on coming into the flat, racing every inch of the ground against Exeter. Whilst the attention of the public was entirely taken up with watching the struggle between Crown Prince and Exeter, when within five lengths of the winning post, the grand Kingcraft shot past the contending horses, leaving them as if they were standing still, and won a magnificent race by about half a length, Crown Prince second, Exeter third. And now came the disappointment of the meeting, when it was found that the rider of Kingcraft failed to pull the weight by only half a pound. The cause of this cruel mishap will never be ascertained. The owner weighed Bowen out one pound over weight, and there is not the slightest suspicion of any unfairness on anybody's part; it can only be accounted for by supposing that the extra pound weight had not been put into the scales by an oversight, and this is the only explanation which can be offered. The scales themselves were the very worst of the kind, and it may be partly attributed to their inaccuracy. Time—2 mins. 17½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Alexander Plate, of Rs. 1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each, for all accepting. A Handicap for all Arabs. The winner of any race after the publication of the weights, once 5lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs. extra. The winner of the Prince of Wales's Stakes 5lbs. extra in addition to any other penalty. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Beaver's b c. Rainbow, 6st. 10lbs. ... 1
Mr. Beauclerk's gr. h. Jack, 7st. 7lbs. ... 2
Mr. Downall's gr. h. Florican, 8st. 10lbs. (including 10lbs. extra) ... 3
Mr. Downall's gr. h. Ugly Buck, 7st 9lbs. ... 0
Mr. Brabazon's ch. h. Ace of Diamonds, 6st. 7lbs. ... 0

As soon as the horses came opposite the stand for the first time, one could see that Jack was leading, and Florican, the winner on the 2nd instant, not well up. At the ½-mile post Rainbow passed the other horses, and made the running, closely followed by Jack, Ugly Buck, and Florican running equal; but on coming into the straight run in it was very evident that the race was Rainbow's and he won it very easily. Time—3 mins. 30 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Knebworth Stakes, of Rs. 40, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of Rs. 40 each, for all accepting. For Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Maitland's ch. w. m. Fleur-de-Lis, 9st. 2lbs ... 1
H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur's ch. s. h. Prince of Ponies, 8st ... 2
Mr. Milton's b. cb. g. Overture, 7st. 10lbs. ... 3
Major Crosbie's gr. a. h. Electric, 10st. 4lbs. ... 0
Mr. Geneste's b. w. g. Dandy, 6st. 4lbs. ... 0
Mr. Wiudham's gr. a h. Scout, 8st. ... 0

This race was all one way. Fleur-de-Lis took the lead, kept it, and won easily in 44 seconds. There was a good race for second place, which was secured by Prince of Ponies, Overture third.

AJAX.
—*Pioneer.*

THE PROCLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What can military men desire more than has been done for them on the auspicious occasion of promulgating the new Indian title for Her Gracious Majesty?

All their court-martial men and bad characters in jail have got off something of their imprisonment, and have returned to them, and each man in the ranks will receive a day's pay which, if calculated, will reach an enormous sum in the aggregate, possibly an addition to the Government expenditure of a few hundred pounds. Then, the cost of the powder that has been blown up!

It is true that no concession has ever been made to the army at large, no general boon, brevet, &c., and that many of its most cherished privileges have been restricted or done away with, but the concessions now made should have great indirect effects, the defaulters will return to their regiments softened and grateful characters, the pence will be spent for the benefit of the sweetmeat vendors of the bazaars, and the medal to be given will be worn once a year with full dress so long as the recipient remains in the regiment, and they all ought to be grateful.

A SATISFIED INDIVIDUAL.

INDIAN HERALDRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Delhi correspondent of your daily contemporary endeavoured to present the public with a sketch of some of the blazonings granted to the Indian Princes, but nothing could be more crude than his ideas, or more unsatisfactory than his unintelligible language and imperfect descriptions. Thus, in speaking of the Raja of Jinjera's banner, he speaks of an "orl," meaning of course an *orle*, which is not, "in common parlance, a silver streak," but a border or frame. *Sanguine* is not "royal red," but the dull blood colour which is so seldom seen on an English escutcheon. "Two triangles parti per saltire" is an expression calculated to puzzle any ordinary herald, independent of the substitution of "saltire" for *saltier*. The description of Holkar's arms would defy the most experienced artist. "Three poppy heads with golden seeds, on a field of silver, with a sword underneath." If the sword is beneath the field it forms no part of the escutcheon, but, probably, what was meant was what a herald would speak of as argent, a sword, in the chief, three poppies, seeded or The "three zig-zags" of the Cashmere arms, are prob

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THE WALL BETWEEN THE BOMBAY CLUB AND THE FRENCH BANK.

SOONDERJEE JADOWJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* NAVIBAI AND ANOTHER.

In the above suit, the following judgment was given by Mr. Justice Atkinson the other day at the High Court :—

This suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 4,545-2, together with interest thereon from the 25th day of March 1876 till payment. The circumstances of the claim are these :—The plaintiffs are the lessees under Government of two pieces of land, numbered 26 and 27, situated in Rampart Row, and on which stands the block of buildings known as the French Bank. The two pieces of land immediately adjoining thereto, that is to say, Nos. 24 and 25, Rampart Row, are likewise held under Government by the defendants. That which belongs to the defendants was originally leased by Government to one Callianjee Ludha; and upon his death, the defendant Navibai, his widow and executrix, in 1869, conveyed it to the defendant Lukhmidass Khimjee and to herself in trust, for intents and purposes immaterial to the present enquiry. There has been, and still is, a violent litigation going on between the two defendants (Navibai and Lukhmidass Khimjee) respecting this leasehold property; chiefly, as far as I can learn, as to whether it is trust property or not. But as their quarrels have nothing whatever to do with the present dispute in which they are co-defendants, I mention it only lest it should be supposed that I had overlooked it. It is not unworthy, however, of a passing remark that Lukhmidass Khimjee has, so far succeeded in getting it declared to be trust property. The bone of contention here is the expense of erecting the party wall that divides the French Bank from the Bombay Club. The plaintiffs built it, and paid for it. The total expense of building it was Rs. 9,090-4, and they now claim half that sum namely, Rs. 4,545-2, from the defendants under the following circumstances. To every such lease from Government there is annexed a plan of the ground. There is also annexed to each lease a specification. The plaintiffs' specifications bear date the 21st September 1848, and those of the defendants bear date the 15th October 1872. The plaintiffs' work was done (as expressed in document H.) from 1868 to 1870; in other words, it was completely finished (including the party wall in question) some time in the year 1870. The building contract, which the defendants entered into with their own builder, bears date the 30th November 1872, that is to say, long after the party wall in question was finished. The defendants' building, or the Bombay Club was, in fact, commenced in December 1872: and the roof was put on about 18 months afterwards, that is to say, about June 1874. The whole cost of the party wall was, as I have said, Rs. 9,090-4, and the half of that, supposing the defendants to be liable to half the cost, would be Rs. 4,545-2. Now, as there is no Building Act in Bombay, as there is in London and in other large towns in England, imposing, as a positive duty, on the proprietors of buildings the obligation of shoring in the expense of party walls, we must look elsewhere for the obligation upon the defendants (if any) to bear half the expense of the party wall in question. And first of Navibai's liability, for the defendants sever in defence. She filed no written statement; nor did she appear on the final hearing by counsel, as a witness, or otherwise. Soonderdass Jadowjee (one of the plaintiffs) was called as a witness and he stated that he, on several occasions, about the time they (the defendants) commenced their block of building, had a conversation with her and her mehta about it; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that an account as to what half the expense would be was to be made out, and the account was made out. In short, if he is to be believed there is satisfactory evidence of an express undertaking by her to pay half the expense of the party wall. Her letter of the 17th February 1875 to Mr. Bezonjee Muncherjee fully corroborates this view of the case. So far for the present, as regards her liability. The liability of Lukhmidass Khimjee (if any) rests upon other and different grounds, for there is no evidence of any express contract. Personally they, neither he nor either of the plaintiffs, ever met about it, nor even had any direct communication about it. And as one co-trustee cannot, as such, bind his co-trustee, Navibai, as such, could not bind Lukhmidass Khimjee; and there is no ground for saying that he ever delegated any authority to her or ever authorized her to do any thing of the kind for him. They had not them, indeed, entered into that deadly conflict in which they are now and have been so long engaged; but they were even at that time preparing for it. A violent effort was made to fix him with an express contract by means of a letter, dated the 13th day of September 1873; but as this was written to their own engineer, asking him to make enquiries as to whether it was a party wall, and the like, I regard it as wholly insufficient for the purpose. I am fully aware that Bezonjee Muncherjee, to whom it was addressed, had at one time acted for both parties, but that is of no consequence. That he had notice of the Government rules, that he knew how to get from the Government rules and the conditions in the lease to them that there was only to be one party wall in common to the two blocks of buildings, is clear to demonstration. Moreover, when the defendants themselves finished the Bombay Club they, in pursuance of the Government rules and the covenants contained in their own lease, did likewise, for they built a party wall. Whether they did or did not claim half the expense from the person that built next to them, nowhere appears in evidence. It was a question, perhaps, overlooked, at the time, by all of us. But it may be fairly assumed that the defendant Lukhmidass Khimjee did know that it was the common, if not the invariable, practice for Government lessees to helve the expense of party walls. Again, he was constantly overlooking the building of the Bombay Club, in common with Navibai, while it was in progress. Nay, more, he was paymaster of the workmen while the work was going on. These are the most prominent features of the case as regards his liability. Are we justified, under the circumstances, in inferring a legal liability on him for half the expense? We must always keep in mind that the defendants, strictly speaking, are not charged with the expense of building the party wall (for that could only be done by a Building Act or by a Government Regulation equivalent to such like an obligation), but for the use of the wall, when built. Lukhmidass Khimjee has certainly used it, and having used it, is he to be made to pay for it? That is the way in which the charge is framed. It could be framed, I think, in no other way. To determine this, let us enquire into the nature or tenure of party walls. The plaintiffs' wall was built in this way—on half on the plot of ground leased to them, and half on the ground at that time belonging to Government, but subsequently leased to the defendants, that is to say, half and half; and when the defendants built their party wall on the ground leased to them by Government they built half of it on their own ground and half on the ground next adjoining to them belonging probably to Government. I say probably, because that did not appear in evidence. This is the chief feature of party walls. Now, as the property in the wall depends upon the property in the ground on which it is built, it follows that each is the owner of the wall itself to the centre of it. In the case of Stuart *vs.* Smith 7 Taunt R. 158, this question arose,—what is the true relation of the respective proprietors to a party wall that separates adjoining buildings? Are they tenants in common, joint tenants, co-parceners, or is it held in severalty? It is true, the case of Stuart *vs.* Smith, was a dispute about a party wall within the range of the Metropolitan Building Act (14 Geo. 3-78), but the Act itself had nothing to do with the decision so far. The fact of its being a case under the Metropolitan Building Act must, however, be kept steadily in view while we consider the rights of parties to a wall in a place where no such Act or equivalent Regulation exists. What was there decided, so far as the case before this Court is concerned, was this,—namely, that the party wall was not held in common but in severalty. In other words, that each proprietor of the land, on which the wall is built, is exclusively owner of the wall to the centre of it. In giving judgment in that case, Sir Vicary Gibbs (afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Commons Pleas) added this significant remark :—" But," said he, " each proprietor has an easement over that part which stands upon his neighbour's ground." This last sentence in the judgment, in which I fully concur, solves a considerable difficulty in the case now before the Court; for, if the plaintiffs' interest in the wall had extended no further than the centre of the wall, there would have been, as I am disposed to think, no consideration, even for the express contract of Navibai; for it would have been in effect, a promise on her part to pay for the use of her or the defendants' *own* wall; and not for the use of anything of or belonging to the plaintiffs; and consequently a *nudum pactum*. But the moment we discover that the plaintiffs have an easement over that part of the wall, which stands on defendants' land, there is sufficient interest in the plaintiffs in or over that part of the wall of which the defendants are proprietors, as to justify the conclusion of a good and valid consideration for a contract. By an easement is meant a right of lateral support, and the like. Will not this, then, by parity of reasoning, make the defendant Lukhmidas Khimjee liable on an implied contract? I confess there are considerable, if not insuperable, difficulties in the way. The new Contract Act 9 of 1872, 9 and ch. 5, in defining express and implied promises, is so vague and indefinite as to afford us no assistance. Inasmuch as it would seem to say that all promises, that are not express, are implied promises, all moral as well as legal obligations would be included—a construction which cannot be for a moment admitted; for no Court of Justice, that deserves the name, ever did, nor, as far as the human eye can discern, will ever be able to bring under its control. Disputes about moral obligations are to be settled *in foro conscientiæ*. After the most anxious review of the principles and authorities bearing upon the question, I have very reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is no such contract implied by law. The important letter of the 13th September has been well considered by me with reference to this point also. But it has failed to introduce any change of sentiment. What was suggested by the learned counsel for Lukhmidass Khimjee was this—that as soon as ever the plaintiffs saw that the defendants were going to build and make use of the party wall they ought in prudence to have gone to them and said :—You must either go halves with us in the expense we have been put to in building the party wall, or we must apply to Government to compel you. If assented to, there would have been an express contract to pay half the expense. If refused Government would have put it right, as they had the means of doing so through the defendants' covenants. I am inclined to think that was under the circumstances the proper course. The Government rules as contained in the specifications to the respective leases, are far from supplying some of the most essential clauses in Building Acts.

Whether they should not be remodelled to meet the requirements of this densely crowded city is not for me to say; for I am not here to legislate or advise, but simply to administer the law as I find it made to my hands. One remark more. A reference to the specification will show that it is there expressly provided that " all disputes regarding the cost and maintenance of party walls to be decided by the Government Surveyor, whose decision shall be binding on both parties." As the learned counsel for Lukhmidas Khimjee who never leaves a stone unturned for his client, made no stand upon this clause, I presume there is no valid objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. There is no want of judicial authority to warrant the assumption that the framer of these specifications intended all disputes relating to the cost of building party walls to be withdrawn from Courts of Justice to a private tribunal; and I am not quite sure it would not be a better tribunal for the purpose. It was urged upon the Court that Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee, if cast in the suit, would have to pay out of his own pocket; and has no means of recouping himself. With that I have nothing whatever to do. *Fiat justitia ruat coelum* Moreover, although I have arrived at a conclusion acquitting him of legal liability, and have acquitted him accordingly, I should be wanting in my duty if I did not show my sense of his moral obligation, with regard to the wall by saddling him with his own costs of suit and regret that I cannot go further in that direction. The issues recorded are as follows :—1. Whether it was agreed by and between the plaintiffs and the defendants as in para 5 of the plaint alleged? I find that in the negative and for the defendants. 2. Whether it was agreed by and between the plaintiffs and the defendant Lukhmidass Khimjee as in para 5 of the plaint alleged? I find that in the negative and for the defendant Lukhmidass Khimjee. 3. Whether it was agreed by and between the plaintiffs and the defendant Navibai as in para. 5 of the plaint alleged? I find that in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs. Therefore this Court doth order and decree as follows: that is to say, that the defendant N-vibai is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 4,545-2, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of March 1876 until judgment, and at the rate of 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment. And this Court doth order and direct her to pay the same to the plaintiffs. As regards the costs of this suit this Court doth order and direct the defendant Navibai to pay to the plaintiffs their costs of suit. As regards the costs of the defendant Lukhmidass Khimjee this Court doth order and direct him to bear his own costs of suit.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

(Indian Charieari.)

THE only child of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Princess Alexandrina Victoria was born on the 24th of May 1819, and on the death of her uncle King William IV she became Queen of Great Britain and Ireland on the 20th of June 1837. On the 10th of February 1840 she was married to her cousin Prince Francis Albert, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, by whom she had a family of nine children. By the premature death of the Prince Consort in 1861, Her Majesty was left a widow, and she has never ceased to lament the loss of her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached. In the discharge of her duties as a Queen, and in the management of her domestic affairs, Her Majesty has long been regarded as a bright example for all, and she has succeeded in thoroughly endearing herself to her subjects, whose only regret is that she passes so much of her time in comparative retirement. The addition of the title EMPRESS OF INDIA cannot make her more affectionately loved or worthily esteemed by her subjects, who esteem her for herself and not for her titles.

" BUCK."

RUSSIA'S DUPLICITY.

(Daily Telegraph, Dec. 15.)

PENDING the mere decisive movement of affairs at Constantinople, it may be worth while to give attention, for a moment, to a side issue raised in the course of recent discussions. Much has been made of Mr. Canning's example, and his share in effecting the independence of Greece; the incident has been prescribed as if it were one which revealed the whole views of Mr. Canning on the Russo-Turkish question. It would not be difficult, however, to trace his conduct through the tortuous proceedings which eventually ended in the severance of Greece from Turkey, and show that he was led up to the Protocol of St. Petersburg in 1826, and the Treaty of London, signed in July, 1827, by a strong desire to preserve the peace, and maintain, if possible, the then existing territorial distribution of Europe. To these motives we must attribute the successive concessions made to Russia, which, however, proved of no avail, seeing that the Emperor Nicholas was bent on war, and that the Sultan was not inclined to accept ever-increasing demands. Mr. Canning, it is true, did not live to superintend the working of the policy of balance-holding which he initiated, for he died before Navarino paved the way to Adrianople. Consequently we can never know whether he could have proved more successful than the statesmen who afterwards held office in keeping the Emperor Nicholas to his pledges, or in preventing Diebitch from reaping the fruits of his hardy campaign. Nor can any one tell, except by inference, whether Mr. Canning would have behaved towards Bulgaria, which is at the gates of Constantinople, as he did towards Greece, a territory having no direct bearing on the fate of the Turkish capital. The arrangements made through the instrumentality of Mr. Canning in regard to Greece were based on established facts—the long and fluctuating war stained by atrocities on both sides, which in 1826 was yet held to have proved that the Greeks were capable of maintaining a struggle for national independence. Nowhere can we find in his despatches any enunciation of a " bag and baggage " principle; indeed, the motive for co-operating with Russia was to secure the Porte from the effects of what was assumed to be her overwhelming power. That aim he did not survive to accomplish; a long-designed war between the Czar and the Sultan supervened upon the Hellenic episode; and, except in so far as the subsidiary point of Grecian independence was concerned, the policy of Mr. Canning fell altogether frustrated by events. We make these remarks to show that there was really little analogy between the circumstances of 1826 and those of 1876, except with regard to the possibility of Russia acting on its own account—a line which, then as now, it seems to adopt. The state of things in 1824 has a much closer resemblance to that which the Government have now to handle; and Mr. Canning's views on that occasion—fully expressed as they are in the instructions drawn up for the Duke of Wellington at the Congress of Verona—have a real and direct bearing on the present condition of affairs.

We shall not enter into the specific details upon which the differences between existing Powers confine themselves, but refer to the general principles of policy set forth by the British Minister, remarking, however, at the outset, that his weighty words are justly applicable to the issue as it now stands. "The question," respecting Turkey," he writes, " presented themselves to us under a double aspect. So far as they related to the struggle between the Porte and its Greek subjects, we had neither the right to interfere nor the means of interference." That position, doubtless, was subsequently abandoned, because the Greeks displayed a power of resistance justifying intervention. Next he speaks of the disputes between Turkey and Russia, in which it was possible to mediate; and through our mediation, he adds, " the infractions of treaty justly complained of by Russia, have been redressed." But, he goes on, " the rights which treaties give treaties must be held to limit. Should the Emperor of Russia determine upon putting his demands beyond that limitation, it is our policy, or is it consistent with the principles upon which we have been all along acting, to make common cause with him in such demands?" " The Emperor of Russia," he shrewdly observes, " may have motives of policy exclusively Russian for regretting the loss of an opportunity to aggrandise himself at the expense of Turkey, at least for not appearing to throw such an opportunity away so hastily as to embitter the regrets, and possibly excite the indignation, of his army and people. In such a temper of mind, the advisers of the Emperor of Russia may wish that the terms of reconciliation exacted from Turkey had been originally higher, may feel disappointed at the concession of them by Turkey, and may seek to mend their error by new and unattainable requisitions. In such requisitions we surely can never join." What was admirable in Mr. Canning cannot be discreditable now. "Respect for the Emperor of Russia," he continues, " and the incalculable importance of postponing an appeal to arms in any quarter of Europe to the latest possible period, may induce us again to undertake, however hopelessly, and to prolong, however unprofitably, the task of friendly mediation." But, after declaring that it would be " adverse to our professions, decructive of our just influence, and ruinous to our plainest interests," to make England a party to any new call upon Turkey which she had not the right to enforce, he came to what we must think the same conclusion that, in the event of war, England should withdraw herself from any concern in a contest which she would have left nothing unnecessary to prevent. So that as it may, the extracts we have quoted do not display Mr. Canning in the light of a *coute qui coute* co-operator with Russia, at a time when the scope of her exigencies were so undetermined. He did try to work with that Power in order to minimise the mischief of her consistent policy of intervention upon the safety of the Turkish Empire; but he was only permitted to carry the delicate experiment to the point where it became dangerous, and he unhappily died just as the perilous machinery was beginning to test the sincerity of his ally. It is manifest that he did not foresee the battle of Navarino, or, indeed, any recourse to hostilities as a means of executing the Treaty of London; and either because it was intrinsically defective, or because Mr. Canning did not live to supervise its application, that treaty turned solely to the advantage of Russia.

The Emperor Nicholas had long been preparing for war against that southern neighbour; he only deferred it because his army was not ready; and he entered on his task as soon as the Turk had been provoked into furnishing an occasion. An instructive incident occurred during the course of the contest which should not be overlooked at the present time, when so many are exhorting us to place implicit reliance upon Russian moderation, and fairness. Early in 1828 the Emperor Nicholas, through Count Nesselrode, intimated that unless the other parties to the London Treaty agreed to certain propositions, he should consult only " ses interets etoces convenances." Confronted by such a declaration, the Conferences in London were suspended until the pretension advanced was substantially withdrawn; and, when the diplomatists met in June, the Russian Plenipotentiary was induced to sign a protocol of the meeting a clear and specific renunciation of his master's rights as a belligerent in the Mediterranean. Nothing could apparently be fairer, and the English Session closed with an announcement in the Royal Speech that the Emperor had modified his instructions issued to his Admiral. But, says the Duke of Wellington in a memorandum on this transaction, no sooner had notice of the arrangement been conveyed to the Russian head-quarters than the Emperor " sent orders to his squadron acting in the Mediterranean to form a belligerent blockade of the Dardanelles." Yet the ships were supposed to be under the direction of the Conference, and the Emperor had relinquished his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean. No wonder the Duke spoke of this act as an " oblivion of his Imperial Majesty's engagement." From the statement of the facts, he adds, " it is clear that his Majesty's servants, instead of seeking reasons for hostility against the Emperor of Russia, have probably to seek for excuses for not resenting at least as England in his Imperial Majesty of a positive engagement which his Majesty," George IV., " had been pleased to announce to his parliament". In an earlier letter to Lord Aberdeen, the Duke characteristically says: " It appears that, after all, Lieven deceived us about the instructions to Heyden. It was the reinforcement that was to be detached to the Dardanelles according to his statement. Heyden was to remain acting in concert with the Allies. It now appears that it is Heyden who is to undertake the blockade with the whole squadron! They are nice fellows!" This incident in the war of 1828-29 illustrates, sharply, the perils that lie along the path of co-operation with Russia. Mr. Canning's policy of conciliation had straight to Navarino, that event was almost instantly followed by the outbreak of war, and, in prosecuting hostilities against Turkey, the Czar Nicholas broke at once a solemn pledge to his allies. We have now again entered a Conference, animated, as we have been all through, by a desire to find an effective solution of enormous difficulties in concert with Russia and the other Powers. We accept, as heretofore, the promises of moderation advanced by an Emperor, and the experiment now initiated will be loyally carried to its issue. At the same time, the experiences, not only of Canning's and Wellington's, but of our own day render an attitude of circumspection absolutely imperative; and the British Government is in duty bound to guard itself against results of conciliation and concession for the sake of peace—an inestimable object—far more grave than a blockade of the Dardanelles or an annexation of Khiva. What not only England but the Continent require at this juncture is deeds, not words; and deeds, moreover, which shall be consonant with British interests and European security.

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General Offices, Bombay, 6th January 1877.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નેવ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1877, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for year ending 30th September 1876.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઇ૦ સુવળ જેઠાની ફુ૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 818 OF 1873.

KHOJA DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Mahomedan, Residing at Kutch, and carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, by means of his constituted Attorney, JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, at No. 40, Khoja Gully, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CASSUM HAJEE KHAN MAHOMED and RUBIABEEBEE, widow of the late Major Mahomed *alias* Khanco Hoosein respectively, Mahomedans, residing at No. 53, Kolsa Mohl, both of the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the eighth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and of Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed, and of the abovenamed defendant Rubiabeebee, widow of the said Major Mahomed, in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, and built and erected with stone and lime and tiles with tiles, situate, lying and being on the West side of Coppersmith Row, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called Coppersmith Row aforesaid, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the house of Memon Khaing Nore Bandy, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Hosson, and is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 376, and 376, and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, all which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the said defendants Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and Rubiabeebee, widow of the late Hajee Khan Mahomed and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Assistant Commissioner and at the Office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 470 OF 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR, both of Bombay Parsees, residing at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay, two of the Administrators of the Estate and Effects of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHIBAI of Bombay Parsee, residing at Tardeo aforesaid, the widow and Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, deceased .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date this 27th day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Seventeenth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Cookroom, Godown, outhouses and premises standing thereon situate on the East side of the Mahaluxmee Road, at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement Seven Thousand Two Hundred square yards (be the same little more or less), and is bounded on or towards the East and North sides respectively by the property belonging to Manockbai and Wallee, deceased, on or towards the West by the Mahaluxmee Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the Bellasis Road, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 320, 321, 322, and 323, and which said Bungalow is assessed under No. 42, all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, and Methibai, widow, and their respective families.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly leasehold and partly Foras land), with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Cookroom, Godown, Stable, Shop and premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the Public Road, at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement Three Thousand and Three Hundred square yards, be they or little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by other property of the estate of the said late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lots 3 and 4), on or towards the West by the Public Road, called Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the said Falkland Road, and on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and the said Bungalow is assessed under No. 35, and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody as a quarterly tenant.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly leasehold and partly Foras land), with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Godown, Stable, Cookroom, outhouses and premises, standing thereon situate on the South side of the Public Road, called Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground contains by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the West by other property of the said Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 2), on or towards the South by other property of the said Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 4), and on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and is registered, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and the said Bungalow is assessed under No. 36, and which said premises were formerly occupied by James Aspin, Esq., and are now rented by the Sunderdass's Spinning Mill on a monthly tenancy.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Godowns, Shop, cook-room, outhouses and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Public Road called Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the one side by the vacant ground belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by other property belonging to the estate of the said late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 2), on the north partly by other property of the said Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, (being Lot 3), and partly by the vacant ground of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south partly by the Falkland Road, partly by the Government vacant ground, and partly by the property of Laxmoon Varlojee Mally, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 65 and 67, and which said Bungalow and Shop is assessed under Nos. 33 and 34, and